

36 BC

Sextus Pompeius again defeated Octavian.  
Later in 36 BC Sextus was crushed at MYLAE and then again at NAULOCHEUS.  
He fled to Asia Minor where in 35 BC he was captured and killed.

36 B.C. (probably)

Cleopatra & Antony married at Antioch, during the Persian campaign. On her return to Alexandria in late summer, Cleopatra bore a son.

When Antony was failing, in the middle of the campaign, Cleopatra again brought him supplies, but ~~when she reached Athens~~ Also, his wife OCTAVIA also brought him supplies but when she reached

Athena, Anthony took her leave the people  
there and return to Rome.

36 BC

Octavian's admiral Agrippa  
defeats Sextus Pompeius  
at Naulochus

36 BC

Octavian's forces defeated POMPEY  
at MYLAE.

Octavian's forces attacked SEXTUS  
Pompeius (at Mylae) who controlled  
Sicily and Sardinia and M. VIPSANIUS  
AGRIPPA defeated Pompey at Mylae.

36BC

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An ovation (ind) for Augustus  
after the defeat of Sextus Pompey

36 BC

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Lepidus was deposed from the Second Triumvirate in 36 BC, but was permitted to retain the office of Pontifex maximus. Upon his death in 13 BC, Augustus was elected chief pontiff in the following year. All subsequent emperors held the office.

M. Vespensius Agrippa defeated  
Sextus Pompeius at Mylae

36 BC

The earliest dated monument is  
at CHIAPAS (300 years before TIKAL)

36BC

Octavian's faithful friend and  
able commander MARCUS AGRIPPA  
brought the campaign against  
SEXTUS Pompeius to a successful  
conclusion with a naval victory  
off MYLAE. Lepidus had  
crossed from Africa to take  
part, but caused his own downfall  
by trying to seize command of

the resistance began from before  
it was neutralized as a political  
force, though he remained anti-  
communism until his death.

36 B.C.

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Cleopatra & Mark Antony were  
married

36 BC

Antony undertook an invasion of Parthia. The war was costly & useless & Antony succeeded in only adding some of Armenia to the Roman possessions.

36BC

Antony finally invaded Parthia but he needed help again, so he sent for Cleopatra to meet him at Antioch and she brought her children.

She agreed to build him a Mediterranean fleet and feed his army in exchange for what is now Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Southern Turkey.

After a happy event Antony went off to attack Parthia. Cleopatra

are present again  
The Postman Company was a director  
it had had his army. Captain had  
another boy, Henry Philadelphia,  
she went to Antony's warehouse pay  
and warm clothes for the summer

36 BC

1912 Dates. J-BK

Antony made war on  
PHRATES IV, of Parthia

36 BC

11/10/2018

Tribunician Authority was  
given to Octavian

Also in 30 BC

Also in 23 BC

he had for life the inviolability of  
a tribune and the right to initiate  
legislation in the Senate or the Assembly, and  
the power to veto the actions of any official in

the government

36 BC

DURANT

Some Italian cities had given  
Octavian a place in their pantheon

36 BC

Lepidus who held Africa was removed and Octavian united in his hands all the western provinces

36A

DURANT

To meet the threat of Parthia, Antony needed soldiers. To pay soldiers he needed money and of this Cleopatra had plenty. Suddenly tiring of virtue and peace, he sent OCTAVIA back to Rome and asked CLEOPATRA to meet him at ANTIOCH. She brought him a few troops, but she disapproved of his grandiose plans and apparently gave him little of her fabulous treasury.

He invaded PATTANA with 100,000 men,  
tried in vain to capture its citadel, and lost  
almost half his force in a heroic effort  
through 300 miles of hostile country.  
On the way he crossed Ravana's to the  
Empire. He awarded himself a triumph  
and ordered Jaly celebrating it at  
Rostandua

36 BC

DURANT

With the help of Agrippa, and of 120 ships contributed by Antony, he destroyed the fleet of SEXTUS POMPEY, secured Rome's food supply, and ended the resistance of the Pompeians (36 BC). The Senate by acclamation named him tribune for life.

36 BC

The Army of Lepidus surrendered  
to Octavian.

36 BC

116 BC born

26 BC died

DURANT  
89 yrs old

## MARCUS TERENTIUS VARRO

Despite many military campaigns found time during his 89 yrs (116 - 26 B.C.) to synopsise nearly every branch of knowledge. His 620 "volumes" (some 24 books) constituted a one-man encyclopedia for his time.

He tried with his treatise "On Country Life" (36 BC) to encourage a return to the land as best refuge from the disorder of civil strife.

He admired the sturdy women who were  
dear to children in the fields and soon  
rejoined me. He measured the her mother  
with me

36BC

MARCUS VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA  
won a naval victory over  
SEXTUS POMPEIUS

86-35BC

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Sallust